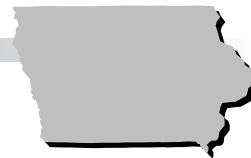


YEAR STARTED CAPACITY-BUILDING: 1992
 YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE: 1995
 TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998: \$6,202,857



DISEASE BURDEN

Breast Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 2,720 Iowa women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	25.1	26.0
White	25.1	25.7
Black	30.3	31.5
Hispanic	-	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	57	56
1996	62	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

In 1999, an estimated...

- 500 Iowa women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 2,100 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

Cervical Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 221 Iowa women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	2.4	2.8
White	2.3	2.5
Black	-	6.1
Hispanic	-	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	77*	79*
1996	89	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

* Within the previous 2 years

In 1999, an estimated...

- 100 Iowa women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.[†]
- 100 new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

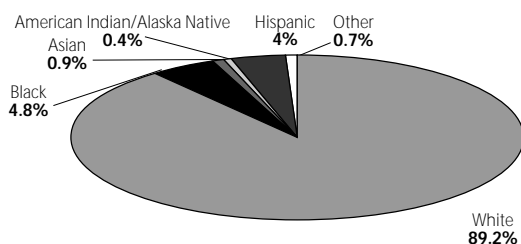
Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

[†]1998 data

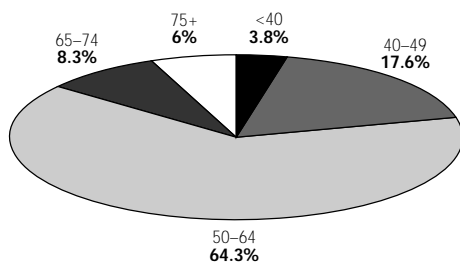
CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the Iowa Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



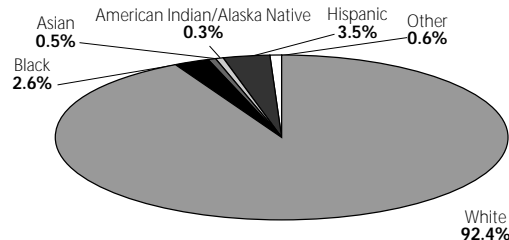
Number of Mammograms 4,313

given through the Iowa program as of September 30, 1998

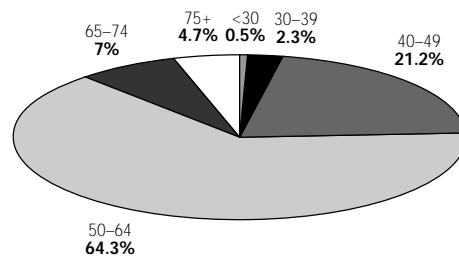
Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the Iowa Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Pap tests 2,913

given through the Iowa program as of September 30, 1998

Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

	✓		✓				
Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy

1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.
- To be eligible for a mammogram or a Pap test, women must be aged 50 or over.
- Women must be in-state residents or residents of a border state.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH:

- Statewide efforts: newspaper and television (PSA) messages, culturally-specific brochures, special promotional efforts, public bulletins, direct mail, hotlines for referral, website
- Local efforts: newspaper and radio messages; posters; billboards; paid television advertising; bus, commuter, and taxi placards

1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN IOWA

	Uninsured	Insured			Total
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	
Women age 20–64	10	84	2	6	92
Women age 40–64	8	88	3	3	94

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

CONTACT

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HIGHLIGHTS:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds Iowa's program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. The state began its capacity-building program in 1992. Three years later, in 1995, Iowa developed a comprehensive program. The state has received funds totaling \$6,202,857 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 2,720 Iowa women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 25.1 per 100,000 women, below the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The mortality rate for black women in Iowa was 30.3 per 100,000. The percent of Iowa women aged 50 and older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 57 percent in 1992 to 62 percent in 1996. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 2,100 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 500 deaths from breast cancer in Iowa women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, Iowa's program provided 4,313 mammograms.

Two hundred and twenty-one women in Iowa died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 2.4 per 100,000 women, below the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. The mortality rate for black women in Iowa was 3.3 per 100,000 women. In 1996, 84 percent of Iowa women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. In 1992, 77 percent of women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past two years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 100 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 100 deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in Iowa women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, Iowa's program provided 2,913 Pap tests.

Iowa does legislate reimbursement for breast cancer screening. The state also mandates the accreditation of breast cancer facilities. While virtually all women aged 65 and older have insurance coverage through Medicare, 10 percent of Iowa women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in Iowa had to be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1997 guidelines specified women to be at least 50 years of age for a mammogram or a Pap test. Iowa's public education and outreach efforts include website, direct mail, hotlines for referral, and paid television advertising. Other efforts target specific populations including newspaper, radio, and television (PSA) messages; billboards; culturally-specific brochures; posters; special promotional events; and bus, commuter, and taxi placards.